THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1854. No. 70.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place,* Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.
We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH
Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Blaok Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

WE HAVE RECEIVED OUR SUPPLY OF Linen Shirtings, Pillow case Linens, fine fronting and Shirting Linens, of the most approved makers, Figured and striped Linens, for children, also Linen Damasks, Linen Towels and Napkins, Russia Huckaback and other kinds of towelling, Diapre, Bleached and Brown Shirting, Cottons of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES, Plaids, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—IF YOU WANT a HAT of any kind or description, call at W. H. & R. S. Tucker's, and you will find a mammoth stock. *Any one can be suited,* as their stock embraces all sizes from an Infants' No. to an old Fogy's extra—their object being to combine old Fogyism and Young Americanism. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising every variety and style of Dress Goods, worn either by Ladies or Gentlemen. Their stock is unusally large, and was selected with much care and attention by one of the firm, to which they invite the early attention of their customers and the public generally. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Mediuin Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!—A very large assortment of Silk and Black Lace Mantillas and Points. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SILK AND OPEN STRAW BONNETS AND INFANTS Flats. W. H. & R. S. TUK .

FANS! FANS!—MOURNING AND FANCY FANS W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.], W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

50 KEGS BLASTING POWDER. 20,000 feet safety fuse—just in Store. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

EXCELSIOR.—SPRING FASHIONS FOR Gentlemen's Hats—just received by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Jan. 25, 1853. 21—

MUSLIN CURTAINS, and DAMASK TAMBOURD Curtains, 4-4 and 6-4 Damasks. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANCY SILK and Linen cravats, with a handsome assortment of Pocket H'd'k'f's. and Gloves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

STRAW MATTING!—Plain Plaid, Striped and Variegated mattings from 4-4 to 6-4. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

GARDEN SEEDS. A FULL AND FRESH SUPply of Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854 23—

PURE and No. I qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853 58—

WASHINGTON CITY LIME.—200 CASKS Washington City Lime, (superior for whitewashing) just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1854. 40—

IRISH THOMASTON LIME.—650 CASKS Irish Thomaston Lime, per schooner "Beauchamp"—direct from Maine—now landing at our Wharf. For sale low by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., Aprili, 1854. 40—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 88—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
June 29, 1854. 66—

Goldsborough Drug Store.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having returned from the North, respectfully inform the public that they have purchased, and are receiving one of the largest and most commanding stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, &c., that has ever been offered to the North Carolina Trade. As we buy almost entirely by the package, we are enabled to sell as low as any house, North or South. We would say to Physicians, Merchants and others in want, that we are prepared to duplicate all orders that have been filled North or South. We return our sincere thanks to those Physicians, Merchants and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling none but the best articles, at the lowest prices, to receive a continuance of the same.
VAUGHAN & MOORE.
Goldsborough, April 11. 45—

JUST RECEIVED 400 Kegs pure White Lead.
400 gallons Linseed Oil.
120 lbs. Chrome Yellow, dry and in oil.
60 lbs. " Green "
150 lbs. Terra de Seienna,
150 lbs. Turkey Umber, Burns and Baw.
5000 lbs. Blake's Fire Proof Paints.
50 kegs Snow White Zinc Paint,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
50 lbs. Prus. Blue, dry and in oil.
1000 lbs. Putty.
Oayoh, Copal, Japan and black Varnish. For sale very low by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just to hand, and for sale at VAUGHAN & MOORE.

JOCKY CLUB CHEWING TOBACCO.—A supply of the above brand of Tobacco, in 4½ lb. boxes, this day received by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

DISTILLER'S GLUE.—30 bbls. Distiller's Glue daily expected, for sale lower than can be had elsewhere. VAUGHAN & MOORE.

SWEET OIL.—10 Baskets best Olive Oil, for table use, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

POTASH.—4000 lbs. daily expected in 5 lb. cases, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE AND PILLS.—A supply of McLanes Vermifuge and Liver Pills for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

CUPPING INSTRUMENTS.—A supply of the most improved kinds, for sale by VAUGHAN & MOORE.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A very large supply of Medicine Chests, made of Leather and Mahogany, to be had of VAUGHAN & MOORE.

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

OREGON PEAS.—Another supply of these celebrated Peas, is received and for sale at a reduced price, by P. F. PESCUD.

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SEIDLETZ POWDERS.—A supply of very superior Seidletz Powders, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

MUSTARD.—A further supply of London Mustard of very superior quality, just received at PESCUD'S.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stsck of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style. P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just received, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.
September 9, 1853. 85—

Direct Importation of Coffee.

3500 BAGS IMPORTED RIO COFFEE EXpected to arrive from Rio Janeiro, per brig Mary MacRae, about first of July.
The object of this importation being to establish a *direct trade* in this article, we will endeavor to make it the interest of Merchants and Dealers to purchase from us.
J. & D. MacRAE & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1854. 61—1m.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.
He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.
In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.
With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.
The latest Paris and London fashions just received.
Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.
He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.
The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.
A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of WAX, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.
All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AURRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

OUR NEW STOCK!!

E. L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles and Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.
These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our own sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.
We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.
Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good '*FIT*' guaranteed.
In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.
☞ Call at HARDING'S for GOOD GOODS.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook* —Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—

Superior black doe skin Pants,			
do	fancy do	do	
do	white linen drill	do	
do	do do	duck	do
do	fancy do	do	do
do	black satin	D. B.	Vest,
do	do do	S. B.	do
do	do silk		do
do	fancy do		do
do	farmer satins		do
do	white Marseilles	D. B.	Vest,
do	do do	S. B.	do
do	figured do		do
do	black cloth frock		Coats,
do	do do	dress	do
do	fancy do	frock	do
do	do do	sack	do

with all the medium qualities.
For bargains in well made Goods, call at HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)
The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.
The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.
The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9½; will be at the Gatesville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.
Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.
Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River.
J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*
April 3, 1854. 40—tf.

SPRING TRADE 1854.—TO NORTH CAROLINA MERCHANTS.—By the arrival of Steamer Europa and Packet ship Panama, we are in possession of our Spring Importation of Foreign Goods, selected for our sales by Mr. Wm. Weddell in the ENGLISH, SCOTISH & IRISH markets.
We have also received from the Eastern Cities a large and commanding stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased from First Hands, which we are prepared to offer to the Trade at as low prices as they can be found in any market.
North Carolina Merchants are respectfully invited to give us a call when they visit our market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
March 7, 1854. 35—y.

VALUABLE BOOKS. AMERICAN POULTRY Yard by D. J. Brown.
The Diseases of Domestic Animals, by R. L. Allen.
American Bee Keeper's manual, illustrated with many engravings by T. B. Miller.
American Bird Fancier, considered with reference to the breeding, rearing, feeding, management, &c., of cage and house birds, illustrated with engravings by D. J. Brown.
American architect, comprising original designs of cheap country and village residences, with details, specifications, plans, directions, and an estimate of the cost of each design, by John W Ritch, architect. First and second series, 2 vols. in one.
Domestic Medicine—Gun's Domestic medicine, or poor man's friend in the hours of affliction, pain and Sickness. Raymond's new revised addition, improved and enlarged, by John C. Gunn, 8 vo.
Practical Agriculture, by James F. W. Johnston, F. R. S. S. S. and E.
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture; new edition, with an appendix.
Youatt and Martin on Cattle by Ambrose Stevens;
Youatt on the structure and diseases of the horse; also practical rules for buyers, breeders, smiths, &c.; edited by W. C. Spooner, with an account of the breeds in the United States, by Henry S. Randall.
Cole's American Veterinarian, or diseases of domestic animals.
Mason's Farrier, comprising a geneeal description of the horse, with modes of management in all cases, and treatment of diseases, &c.
Coles American fruit book.
Breck's book on flowers.
A treatise on the construction, heating and ventilation of hot-houses.
Buist on the culture of the rose.
American flower garden directors, containing directions for the culture of plants, in the hot house, green house, &c., by Buist.
Johnson's dictionary of gardening, edited by David Landreth.
Schenck's gardner's text book.
The American fowl breeder, illustrated.
Dixen's & Kerrs ornamental and domestic poultry, with colored illustrations.
Bennett's domestic poultry book.
Miner's " "
Allen's Domestic Animals.
Beech's American practico and family physician, thick 8vo. shp. This work having been recently thoroughly revised, no additions or improvements can be made.
Landscape gardening, park and pleasure grounds, by Smith.
Practical treatise on the culture of the Grape, by J. Fiske Allen.
The progressive farmer, T. A. Nash.
Coleman's practical agriculture, and rural economy.
Rodger's scientific agriculture.
Calcareous Manures, by Edmund Ruffin.
Clatter and Youatt's cattle doctor, by Skinner.
Youatt on the pig.
Hoare on the grape vine.
Stevens' book of the farm; a complete guide to the farmer, steward, ploughman, cattleman, shepherd, fieldworker, and dairy maid, by Henry Stevens, with 450 illustrations to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by J. S. Skinner, really one of the best books for a farmer to possess, 2 vols.
The American farm book, R. L. Allen.
The cottage and farm bee keeper; a practical work, by a county curate.
Allen's rural architecture, comprising Farm Houses, Cottages, Carriage Houses, Sheep Cotes, Piggories, Barns, &c., &c., by Lewis F. Allen.
The American Huck book, by Dana.
The rose culturist.
Blake's Farmer at home; a family text book for the country, by Rev. John L. Clake, D. D.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Pioneer Bookseller, Raleigh N. C.
April 15, 1854. 43—

SELLING AT COST!

READY MADE CLOTHING. The subscribers, having determined to quit Ready Made Clothing, offer the remainder of their Spring and Summer Stock at 10 per cent above cost.
Blue, Black and Brown Cloth Coats,
Brown, Grass and Fancy Linen do.,
Black Alpaca and Broadcloth do.,
Black Doeskin and Fancy Cassimere Pants,
Fancy and Plain Linen Pants,
Fancy Cottonade and Anion Pants,
Black Satin and Fancy Silk Vests.
Buff, White and Fancy Marseills Vests,
Shirts, Collars, &c., &c.
The above goods are of the latest styles, and well made. Call and buy cheap. EVANS & COOKE.
ALSO, on hand a good assortment of Spring and Summer Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., which will be sold cheap. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, May 10. 50—

$150,000 WHOLESALE STOCK OF BOOTS and Shoes, for Spring 1854, by

W. H. ADDINGTON & Co., Norfolk, Va. WE would call attention of Merchants in Virginia and North Carolina to this immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c., amounting to $150,000.
It is one of the most varied because it embraces every kind of Boots and Shoes that can be found in the United States, and is the BEST selected stock in all Virginia.
The goods are made to order by the best manufacturers in this country expressly for OUR WHOLESALE TRADE, and it is consequently better suited to the Trade of Virginia and North Carolina than any wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes ordinarily found elsewhere.
Besides having better goods, *the sizes* are made regular to avoid an over large quantity of small sizes, which is a great evil to the Merchant, and one of universal complaint. Our care has been to avoid this evil in giving orders for the manufacture of our stock of Boots and Shoes.
☞ We are prepared to sell these goods *a shade lower* than any other house in Virginia, and *we will* do it. City and Country Merchants are therefore invited to call and look for themselves.
☞ Terms 6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
March 24, 1854. 37—

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE, *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer,* formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)
A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!
In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishmeni of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.
N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
Nuts of all kinds,	Cigars of all kinds,
Figs and Prunes,	French and German Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.
A. PIZZINI.
April 15, 1854. 44—

JUST IN SEASON.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received from New York the largest assortment of *Walking Canes,* comprising Whalebone, India Rubber, Lignum Vitae, Malacca, Rattan, &c., &c.
Also *French* and *Spanish Fans* of all descriptions. Come and see, and we will give you satisfaction.
S. MAHLER & CO.
P. S. On hand a few *beautiful gold and silver mountings,* manufactured by H. MAHLER.
Raleigh, May 5th, 1854. 49—tf.

75 DOZEN STANDING COLLARS at HARDING'S.

IMPORTED Cigars of various and best brands, just received at Haywood's & Scott's Drug Store.

A NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA. The undersigned are preparing, and will publish as soon as the necessary Surveys, &c., can be obtained, a New Large and Complete MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA, five feet by three, well engraved and finished in the best style.
It is admitted on all sides, that such a work is a great desideratum in our State, and it is in consequence of the frequent enquiries on this subject, that the undersigned have embarked in the enterprise.
The only attempted work of this kind is that of McRee, published in 1858; and since then the Counties, Towns, Roads and Post-offices have increased in number, and all our works of Internal Improvements, with small exceptions, been set on foot.
It is intended that the New Map, now proposed to be pubsished, shall contein, accurately laid down, all the Natural Features of the State—the Inlets, Harbors, Sounds, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, Mountains, &c.
Also, the public improvements and artifical divisions. The Railroads, Plank roads, Counties, County towns, Post-offices, Cities Villages, Post-roads and Canals, Colleges, Academies, &c., &c.
WILLIAM D. COOK,
SAMUEL PEARCE.
Information from any source, and which may be of service in making the above work, will be thankfully received. All communications should be addressed to WM. D. COOKE.
Raleigh, May 30, 1854. 56—

STOP THE RASCAL.—ON THE 12TH OF APRIL, I hired to a man styling himself "S. LONG, of Louisiana," a Horse and Buggy, for a few days only, as he alleged. He stated his intention to be to visit Chapel Hill—thence to return to Raleigh, on his way to Nash county. Since that time, *I have heard nothing of him.*
The horse is a small flea-bitten grey—his under jaw hanging lower than the upper. The Buggy is a good, strong, substantial one. The Harness is ordinary black mounted Buggy Harness. *The man* is of common height, with light sandy hair, and *looks* the gentleman.
I will give a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for such information as will enable me to recover the Horse and Buggy. EDW. YARBROUGH, JR.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—6t.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS—CHEAPER THAN EVER!! The Snbscribers take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just received an entirely new stock of all the arcles in their line.
Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, they will do all in their power to deserve a continuance of the same.
Their present stock consists in part of
JEWELRY—Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Cuffpins, Fingerrings, Sleevebuttons, Bracelets, Lockets, Fob and Guard Chains, Pencils, Pens, Watches, &c., &c.
FANCY GOODS, &c.,—Berlin and French Caskets, Furnish Leather Reticules of all sizes, Paper mache Workboxes, Spanish and French Fans from 50 cents to $7 00, Portmonies of Leather, Velvet and Pearl, French Cigar cases, Pocket books, Wostenholm's celebrated Cutlery, Dressing and Pocket Combs of Ivory, Buffalo India Rubber and round Combs, Puff, Tucking and side Combs, Faber's pencils, French flowerwares of all descriptions, Fancy cups and saucers, from 40 cents to $3, Gothic 1 and 8 day Clocks, German silver Castors, WAX kid, crying and India Rubber dolls of all sizes, Looking Glasses from 5 cents to $2 50.
All kinds of Perfumery and Toilet requisites.
China and Glassware of various descriptions, &c.
CONFECTIONARY, &

THE PUBLIC LAND QUESTION.

Speech of the Hon. D. T. Disney, of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives on the 7th of June, 1854, on the subject of the Public Lands.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—

Mr. Disney resumed, and proceeded as follows:

In making this remark, I of course except the five per cent. of the proceeds of the sales. But that was under the compacts with the new States, and even it was so applied as to directly, not remotely, but directly, enhance the value of the public lands, it being applied, by stipulation by the United States, for the construction of roads, which, of necessity, enhanced the value of its domain.

I shall undertake to show that never, in the history of Governments, nor in the history of private individual ownership of vast tracts of land, has there been so rigid an economy practiced in their disposition as has been practiced by the Government of the United States in relation to its domain, and instead of its course being liberal, profuse, and generous, it has been rigorous, exacting, and oppressive to the new States.

Of all the absurd ideas that ever entered the heads of legislators, this idea that the new States of the Union have been favored by grants of the public lands is pre-eminently and *par excellence* the most absurd of all. Instead of beginning by way of compensating the old States of the Union in consequence of liberal grants of land made to the new States, the point of beginning, if justice is the aim, is exactly upon the other side. Liberality should be commenced with the new States of the Union, and not the old. This I can demonstrate by statements from the record, and by facts which cannot be gainsayed. At present I return to the delectable document submitted by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Bennett,) and which contains statements that have been repeated by all the Whigs in and out of Congress who have spoken upon this subject. I proceed to vindicate what I declared upon a former occasion, that this document was the most remarkable of all the documents that have ever been submitted upon this subject, not in containing a single error, but in not containing a single truth. It is not only wrong in its more important statements and allegations, but it is wrong in all its immaterial facts, wrong in its most minute statements, not even getting right by accident. I trust when I have done with that document that we will never hear of it again, either in or out of Congress.

The report talks about the profuse and extravagant grants that have been made from time to time, and which were sanctioned, he says, by all the different Presidents, and applied to every conceivable purpose. He goes on and enumerates the various purposes. Among them are the following: For schools, for seats of government, for roads, for colleges, for public buildings, for seminaries of learning, for river improvements, for individuals, for companies, for corporations, for private claims, for military services, for internal improvements, for canals, for railroads, for deaf and dumb asylums, &c. And, by the way, Mr. Chairman, with respect to this matter of deaf and dumb asylums, he says that grants for this purpose were made to Connecticut, to Alabama, to Arkansas, and to Florida. It seems impossible for him to get right.

Now, there never was any grant made for deaf and dumb asylums, except in two solitary instances; and in neither of these cases was the grant made to a new State. The only two grants of the kind that ever were made by Congress, were to the States of Connecticut and Kentucky. The State of Kentucky located in Florida the lands ceded to her for that purpose: and the gentleman finding that there were lands, for a deaf and dumb asylum, located in Florida, at once charges the State of Florida with having received the grant. Now, all that Florida had to do with it, is the fact that the lands happen to be found within her limits, but they are owned by the State of Kentucky. So it was, also, in the case of Alabama and Arkansas. The State of Connecticut located the lands granted to her for a deaf and dumb asylum in those States. But the gentleman finding lands located in Arkansas and Alabama, for the purpose of supporting deaf and dumb asylums, at once assumed that grants of lands had been made to these States for that purpose.

I repeat it, Mr. Chairman, there never was any grant made to Alabama, to Arkansas, or to Florida, for a deaf and dumb asylum; and of the States which the gentleman here enumerate as having received grants for that purpose, he is right in but a solitary instance, and neither of the other States enumerated by him has received a grant of the sort.

Now, Mr. Chairman, is it not marvelous, that in a public official paper of this sort—a paper which has been so much quoted and relied upon—that there is not a solitary statement in it found to be correct?

But I go back to the grants of swamp lands. In my previous remarks on this question, I showed, as I assume, conclusively, that the cession of swamp lands to the States in which they were located, was a saving to the General Government. I showed that the grants of swamp lands were not grants within the meaning of that term as it is used in this report. I have shown that the swamp lands were valueless. In the language of the grants to the States, they were lands unfit for cultivation. And I have also shown in addition, that this Government, as the proprietor of these lands, found itself to be the owner and maintainer of public nuisances, which, by every principle of equity and by common law, they were bound to remove. The Government, to get rid of the obligation imposed on it as the proprietor of these swamp lands, ceded them all, valueless as they were and are, to the several States in which they lie.

I have shown, Mr. Chairman, that there have been charged as grants made to the State of Ohio, lands which the General Government never owned—lands owned by the States of Connecticut and Virginia. I showed, too, that the gentleman was in error in charging Florida and Louisiana, and other States of the Union, with lands which were owned by private individuals, before the Government ever got possession of those countries. They were lands which were protected by express stipulations in the treaties with the Powers and Governments from which we obtained the territories.

Now, the report parades a column of figures, in which the gentleman makes out that one hundred and twenty-three millions of acres of the public lands had been granted to the several States. But the remarks that I have made in relation to the swamp lands, and to the school lands, and to lands which the Government never owned, but which belonged to private individuals, should not have been included. Adding up the lands comprised in these items, I find the aggregate to be one hundred and two million four hundred and ninety-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-six acres. This is to come, at one sweep, out of the total summed up by the gentleman in his report. These one hundred and two million four hundred and ninety-four thousand nine hundred and thirty-six acres of the public lands deducted from the one hundred and twenty-three millions of acres which the gentleman has charged in his report as having been granted away by the Government, reduces the quantity to twenty million five hundred and five thousand and sixty-four acres. That is all—all that is left to be charged on account of grants. Abstracting only these three or four items, and we have this terrible reduction in the figures which the gentleman parades, and I shall proceed to show the character of the balance of these grants. But the gentleman made an error in his addition in relation to the State of Missouri; a similar one in relation to Mississippi; another in relation to Alabama, and still another in relation to Minnesota—amounting, in all, to two million six hundred and sixty-six thousand five hundred and fifty-five acres of land, which, taken from the amount of which I have spoken, leaves only seventeen million nine hundred thousand nine hundred and sixty acres as being the whole amount of these excessive prodigal grants of every sort, and which he alleges to have been made for every conceivable object, and sanctioned by every administration. That is all. But seventeen millions of acres are left, according to his own figures.

But it remains to me to show for what these seventeen million acres were granted. I spoke awhile ago of the gentleman's enumeration of the objects, and you will permit me to call the attention of the committee to it, that they may see how amusingly he has multiplied these objects by assuming for them different names. There never has been a grant for colleges, academies, or universities by this Government, except that which was contained in the terms of the compact between the Government and the new States at the time of their admission, with the exception of the sixteenth sections, called the school sections. All other grants which have been made for schools, colleges, and universities, have been made in pursuance of stipulations with those States at the time of their admission as States into the Union, and acts connected therewith and forming a part of that contract.

You will see how he repeats the same object under different names, so as to multiply the objects of the grants. Here, in one place, he has it for colleges; in another for seminaries of learning; and in still another for universities, thus making three different descriptions of objects for which grants have been made. Now, it is true, the different acts do speak of these grants; in some, as seminaries of learning; in others, as colleges and universities. But the plain fact is, that whenever a new State has been admitted into the Union, there has been a grant made to that State of two townships of land, for the support of colleges, for the support of seminaries of learning, and for the support of universities—all these terms meaning the same thing; and the grants have been of the same amount in each case. Two townships of land, no more and no less, to each State, and they were limited in their object to the establishment of an institution of learning, called, as I have said, in some of them colleges, and in others seminaries of learning or universities. But, after all, it is a grant of two townships of land to each State, when admitted into the Union, for the support of an institution of learning; and the gentleman has paraded them in his speech as three different objects.

The same is the case in regard to the grants for internal improvements; and he enumerates them as for different objects—as for roads, for river improvements, for internal improvements, for canals, and for railroads. Well, the truth is, that all of them were grants for internal improvements, and inured directly and immediately to the enhancement of the pecuniary value of the domain owned by the Government.

He talks, also, of grants to individuals, to corporations, and to companies. There never was such a grant made since we have been a Government; that is, a grant without a consideration. The Government has sold lands to individuals; it has sold them to companies; it has sold them to corporations; but in all these cases it has been for a consideration.—In every case, before the title has passed from the Government, the parties have paid a full consideration in dollars and cents, in money, the regular recognized, legal money of the country. And yet the gentleman speaks of these purchases upon the part of corporations and companies as grants, or gifts upon the part of the Government. Is it not marvellous? I repeat, that there was never such a grant made since we have been a Government; no grant to individuals, or corporations, except where they have paid for them. But I will not detain the committee by going further upon the point. It is not important that I should.

I have spoken of these compacts with the States. Allow me to call the attention of the committee to these compacts, one of which I have before me, in the fifth volume of the statutes. I mean the act for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union. That there may be no misunderstanding about it, I repeat again, that there has never been a grant, there never has been a gift upon the part of the Government of the United States to any State in this Union, to any individual, to any corporation, or any other party, for the benefit of any college, university, or seminary of learning, unless it was by virtue of a compact made with a State at the time of its admission into the Union.

But to the act of which I spoke. Here it is:

"That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the Legislature of the State of Michigan for their acceptance or rejection," &c.

First. Selection of lands for use of schools, in lieu of section of sixteen, where it has been sold or otherwise disposed of.

Second. Two townships of land for support of an university.

Third. Five sections of land for completing certain public buildings.

Fourth. Not exceeding seventy-two sections of land contiguous to salt springs.

Fifth. Five per cent. of proceeds of sales of public lands within said State, for making roads and canals.

And here comes the consideration for these grants:

"*Provided*, That the five foregoing propositions are on the condition that the Legislature of the said State shall provide, by ordinance, irrevocable, without the consent of the United States, that the said State shall never interfere with the primary rights of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona fide* purchasers thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands, the property of the United States; and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents; and that the bounty lands granted, or hereafter to be granted, for military services during the late war, shall, whilst they continue to be held by the patentees, or their heirs, remain exempt from tax laid by order, or under the authority of the State, county, township, or any other purpose, for the term of three years, from and after the date of the patents, respectively.

"Approved June 23, 1836."

These terms have been somewhat varied in reference to the different States; but the general character of the terms are the same in regard to all of them. The General Government have by compact, by virtue of an agreement, obtained a forbearance from the taxation of its lands; and in most cases the forbearance extended for five years after the lands have gone into the hands of individual proprietors. Now, sir, let gentlemen for one moment turn their attention to the terms of this agreement. The value of the right of taxation in perpetuity is equal to the whole value of the lands. The General Government not only got from the States an exemption from taxation while it held these lands, though it might be in perpetuity, but it went further, and stipulated and required of the States to exempt these same lands from taxation for five years after they should have been alienated and passed into the hands of individual proprietorship and ownership; thus, of course, enhancing the value of the lands in the hands of the purchasers; because, as is perfectly evident, if a purchaser could buy land from the Government of the United States, and coupled along with it the privilege of exemption from taxation for five years, the land was worth precisely that much more, was worth the *bonus* in addition, and, as has been shown in the particular case in Michigan, they were to be exempted, not only from State, but from county, township, and all taxation from a local character. Thus the General Government not only procured from the States an exemption from taxation on the lands while it held them itself, as the owner and proprietor, but also an additional exemption for five years after it had alienated them. Now, contemplate the value of this grant. But what did the General Government give in return for it? Why, six sections contiguous to twelve salt springs, amounting to seventy-two sections of land, two townships of land for a college, building itself to make section sixteen good where the Government had otherwise sold it, or never had the proprietorship of it, amounting to but a limited quantity at the most; for, as I have shown heretofore, where the section sixteen was regularly laid off, the Government was paid for it in the sale of the surrounding lands; and for all these matters, amounting in the whole, for all the new States of the Union up to this time, to one million twenty one thousand three hundred and ninety-five acres of land, embracing college, saline, and all the grants of the Government to the States—internal improvement grants alone excepted. That is in return for an exemption from taxation in perpetuity for itself while it was the proprietor, and an additional exemption up to within a few years—for I admit that the law has recently been changed in that respect—an additional exemption from taxation, I say, for five years after the land had passed into the hands of individual proprietors. Now, is there any comparison between the consideration and the grant—any equality in the agreement? Who got the hard end of the bargain? It is conceded by all your courts that the eminent domain is vested in the States, and that the General Government holds its lands within the limits of the States as an individual proprietor, and not otherwise—on no other condition; and there is an evident concession in the terms of the act I have quoted, that Congress was apprehensive that the States would set up the right of ownership of these lands, and not come here and ask you to dole them out, as you have done, in stinted quantities, not sufficiently liberal to consult even the pecuniary interests of the Government itself. Congress was apprehensive of this, and hence put in the act the stipulation that they would not assert a right as the proprietors and possessors of the eminent domain; that they would not claim the fee-simple and universal ownership of these lands within their limits.

But, waiving that right, there is another question which I would advise gentlemen of the old States not to raise. I allude to the right of the States to tax all lands within their limits, whether possessed and owned by the Government, or possessed and owned by individuals. The General Government seems to have conceded it. Congress conceded it by the terms and stipulations of its acts. Look at the cases which have been brought before your judicial tribunals. In the celebrated case of McCulloch—I speak from memory, for I have not looked at the case for a long time—the decision of the court was, that the taxing power of the State could not be exerted because the bank was part of the functions of the Federal Government, and necessary to its vitality, necessary to the execution of its powers. That is the essence of these bank cases.

But the case becomes an entirely different one when it relates to the question of taxing real estate, that which, in the abstract, is not at all necessary to the execution of the powers of the Government; and hence you find, in the tax cases which have arisen within the last few years, in the Philadelphia case and in the New England cases, where the States undertook to levy taxes on the real estate of the United States, though the circuit courts did decide in favor of the General Government, they carefully recognized the distinction of which I have spoken, leaving the inference clear and irresistible, that if the real estate was of that character, that it was not essential to the execution of the functions of the Government, that then the taxing power of the local authorities might be exerted without let, hindrance, or question on the part of the authorities of the United States. Certain it is, that, though the circuit court, in those cases, did give decisions adverse to the local authorities, and though the cases were taken up to the Supreme Court, they had disappeared, and the Government has been quite content to compromise with the authorities.

Since those cases have arisen, you will find that in all our legislation we have been careful to insert a provision that, in the purchase of any property in a State, the Legislature of said State shall expressly, by act, relinquish all right and authority to tax the lands herein described. So stands this question, so far as we can gather it from the dicta of the courts; so far as we can gather it from the settlement of the cases to which I have referred, and from the subsequent legislation of Congress itself in relation to these matters, the right of the States to tax the real estate of the Government within their limits, where such real estate is not absolutely and essentially necessary to the execution of the functions of the Government, is almost conceded. Is it by any means clear that a State can surrender in perpetuity her power to tax? If she can, must not the consideration be at least ample? In this case the consideration is of comparatively little value. But, above all, was the contract made under circumstances which will justify its enforcement? Congress possessed the power to refuse to the new States admission into the Union and in this position Congress declined to act until the new State would agree to the dictated terms. As between individuals, would not an agreement of the sort fail to be enforced by the courts, because of the want of equality of option between the parties? Would it not be held to be *coercive?*

The studied language of some of the acts seem to indicate that Congress has apprehended such a construction. For their "free acceptance or rejection" are the words in some cases. But I have no time to dwell upon the point, though, in view of the facts, It may be well for the Government that the question is never raised and brought to a decision. It may be well for the older States of the Union that they have never pressed the point to a hearing.

Now, I do not propose to go into an investigation and comparison of the benefits which have been conferred by the General Government on the respective portions of this Union; but I confess that I am amazed when I hear gentlemen from the older States of the Union get up here and talk about all the public lands going to the new States, while the older States get no share of them. Let us look for a moment at the distribution of the favors of this Government. I except, from the remarks which I am about to submit, the question of office-holding I leave all that out.

In the first place, from the necessity of things, nearly all the annual revenue of our Government is expended in the older States of the Union. Out of about one thousand millions of dollars collected and paid into the Treasury since this Government has existed, more than nine hundred millions have been expended within the limits of the old States of this Confederacy, and that has been so from necessity. But still there stands the fact; and if the new States were disposed to be captious about the matter, and go into an examination of the distribution of the favors of the Government, they might well point you to this, and ask you to consider it while making out the calculation. There are all the expenditures for the Government in the District of Columbia. There are the appropriations for the building and support of the Navy, which always have been, and always will be, expended within the limits of the old States of the Union. There are the appropriations for the equipment and clothing of your Army. There are appropriations for the Coast Survey, for your custom-house establishments, for your mints, which must be nearly all expended within the limits of the older States. And so I might go on and enumerate; but they all stand upon the records, and whoever examines them can understand them in detail.

There stands upon that record the fact, that nine dollars out of every ten collected out of the people of the United States have been expended by the Government within the limits of the old States of the Union. Under this state of facts, why will gentlemen talk about the undue liberality which has been manifested towards the new States of the Union? But a few years since a law was passed to relieve your railroads from the duty imposed upon railroad iron. These duties imposed upon iron, in the aggregate, were $6,000,0000 or $7,000,000; every dollar of which inured to the benefit of the old States of the Union; and which can be viewed in no other light than as a direct bonus for the benefit of railroads in the old States of the Union. What would gentlemen of the old States say here to-day or to-morrow, if a proposition was introduced to make a direct gift to the railroads of the West, without returning any pecuniary consideration for it into the Treasury of the United States? And yet, when the West come here and ask you to make grants of land for the construction of railroads, upon terms which compensate you for the grants, and the value of which you get immediately and directly back in the enhancement of the value of the lands adjacent to these roads, it operates upon some very much as the sight of water does upon a case of hydrophobia. It produces spasms at once, and they fly into the most violent opposition.

When you made a remission of duty upon railroad iron, it was a clear gift, without any pretext of a pecuniary return to the Government. But when propositions have been brought before this House for donations of public lands, for the construction of railroads, gentlemen of the old States at once make a most violent opposition, without an examination of the case; for I here venture the assertion, that there is not one of these gentlemen who, if he were the individual proprietor of the same lands, would not do the very identical thing which Congress is asked to do in these cases. If he would not do it, he would manifest very little practical wisdom, and very little business capacity to manage such affairs.

But this is a matter of which I will speak hereafter. At present it remains for me to show the character of the remaining seventeen millions nine hundred thousand acres of land which, to use the language of the gentleman from New York, have been granted by the General Government for every conceivable purpose. About one million of acres of them have been granted to the new States of the Union, under the acts admitting them as member of the Confederacy, for which these States have given an equivalent a hundred fold. They yielded up the right of taxation for many years. There never was in the history of the administration of the public lands, or in the history of administration by any individual proprietor of large tracts of land, so close and niggardly, and rigorous, and exacting economy—if economy it may be called—or if it deserves so respectable name as that which the General Government has practiced towards the new States in relation to the public domain. So far from its making grants—as has been charged in this report—for every conceivable purpose, and so far from giving away large portions of the public domain to the new States of the Union, it has given them nothing. It has ever had an eye to the reimbursement to itself of every grant that it has made; and I have shown you how rigorous were its terms of compact with the new States when stipulating for their admission into the Union.

By the way, I may as well here dispose of another item as I pass along. The grants of public lands to the Territories amount to about fifty thousand acres in all. That is the total quantity that has been granted to the Territories of the Union for the purpose of erecting public buildings on the particular sites granted. Now, sir, these territorial governments are somewhat of an anomaly in our institutions. Honorable gentlemen are all familiar with that fact from the discussion of the territorial bills that we have recently disposed of. The anomaly of territorial governments was sufficiently evinced and exhibited in that discussion. They are held to be, and have been held to be, not local governments, but your governments. They are held to be mere off-shoots of the Federal Government, sustained by you, made by you, paid for by you; you pay their officers, you appoint their officers—I mean your Federal Government does so. You pay their Legislature, you take the money out of the public Treasury, to support their government. And hence every parity of reasoning justifies the application of the public lands for the selection of sites on which to erect public buildings, which are owned by the Government after they are erected. They are, it is true, donated to the States when the Territories emerge from their chrysalis condition, and become independent members of the Confederacy. In the whole, as I have said, all these grants only amount to fifty thousand acres. I have made no objections to grants of public lands other than this: that they cannot be made for purposes which are forbidden to be effected by the money of the Government. Wherever you can apply the money of the Government, it is admitted that you can apply the public lands of the Government, each being a part of the public Treasury of the Government. Where you can apply money out of the public Treasury to support territorial Governments, it follows that you may legitimately apply the public lands to their support.

There is nothing, then, Mr. Chairman, in the grants of public lands to the territories which at all vitiates any of the positions that I have taken. The aggregate of these grants, as I have stated, only amounts to fifty thousand acres. As to the balance of these lands, there is one column which the gentleman from New York [Mr. Bennett] has seized upon, and laid down in his report as grants to individuals and companies, which would lead one to suppose that the General Government had donated and granted two hundred and seventy-nine thousand acres to various companies and individuals, through sheer benevolence, and gratuitously. Why, sir, it is not so. If the gentleman had taken the slightest pains to have looked into the documents, he never would have permitted himself to have got into such errors, or to have made a statement that the Government had donated two hundred and seventy-nine thousand acres of the public lands to companies and individuals. Now, to show this committee how far these grants have been made to individuals and companies! One hundred and thirty-nine thousand three hundred and thirty-six acres of this amount were lands ceded to the Indians in exchange for certain improvements which they owned at the time they removed to Arkansas. That is one of those grants charged as made to individuals and companies. More than half of the whole amount set down by the gentleman in his report was given to the Indians in compensation for their improvements. Most of the balance was granted to individuals for miscellaneous purposes—chiefly for military services. Some of them were actual sales, as, for instance, here is the case of five thousand acres sold at Pittsburg, and sold for money; and yet it has got into his columns of figures. Some of them are for Canadian volunteers.

I have all the items before me. There was one item in reference to which I had some suspicions, and that was in relation to the acts for the cultivation of olives. It will be remembered that some years ago, desirous to promote the culture of the olive, Congress passed some acts for its encouragement. I was apprehensive that under those acts I might find some grants, and I searched with care, but I find there was only two of them—one for one hundred and fifty acres, and the other for eighty acres, and they were paid for at the rate of two dollars per acre. After searching all the grants upon the record, I came back to the fact, stated in the recent veto message of the President, that there never has been but two gratuitous grants of the public domain made by the United States, and they were in the cases of the States of Connecticut and Kentucky. The one was located in Florida, and the other in Arkansas and Alabama.

This disposes of all of this twenty-three millions of acres which the gentleman speaks of, except seventeen millions of acres granted by the General Government for railroads, canals, and for internal improvements of various kinds. That is all. There have been no other grants made by the Government.

The Government, then, in the land States of the Union, owned nearly four hundred million of acres; under and by a stipulation with the new States, by giving them a million of acres, secured an exemption of them, in perpetuity, from taxation; and then it has granted the enormous amount of seventeen millions of acres—about four per cent. of the whole—not as a bonus to the State, not for the benefit of individuals and corporations, but for the purpose of enhancing the value of its own domain. It has enhanced the value of that domain, and, as a consequence, procured purchasers for it. It has made the lands more valuable by these grants; and how, then, can this be charged as a bonus to the States? I leave gentlemen to answer. They were grants made for the improvement of the public domain.

This brings me down to the latter part of the gentleman's argument; for I believe I have disposed of all the rest, and that is in relation to grants for railroads. A word or two upon that matter, and I leave the subject.

He undertakes to say that these grants for railroads have not increased the sale of the public lands. And here, with his usual felicity, he has managed to fix the matter all wrong. He says, for instance, that the lands upon the central road in Illinois were brought into market in July, 1852. Gentlemen will understand how these grants were located. They were reserved from sale, after the grants were made. He says they were brought into market in July, 1852; and, in another passage, says that the lowest sales were in 1852, "*being the very year the lands of the Illinois Central Railroad were brought into market.*" Now all know that the financial year closes in June, and that the sales of July, 1852, will appear in the report of 1853, because the sales are made subsequent to June, 1852, and do not belong to the fiscal year of 1852.

He states—and here let me call your attention to it—that these lands were not brought into market until July, 1852—that is, in the financial year of 1852; and then, ten lines afterwards, asserts that, in the year 1852, "*precisely the same year,*" the sales were the lowest of any year after the lands were brought into market. Well, sir, the gentleman was right in one of these statements, and it could not well be otherwise, as one of them flatly contradicts the other. The lands were first brought into market in July, 1852, that is, at the beginning of the financial year 1852; but, so far from the sales having not increased from that time onward, as he alleges, the fact is precisely the other way. In 1852 the sales were eight hundred and nine-four thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine acres. But in the first, second, and third quarters only of 1853, the sales amounted to 2,022,263,78 acres—the money received on the third quarter alone amounting to $1,746,-163, more than double the amount of sales for 1852; showing that the sales have increased nearly three fold since the railroad grants were made.

Now, we have heard objections raised upon this floor to making railroad grants because it was increasing to purchasers the cost of the sections reserved by the Government. Now, I confess there is a novelty in the idea that to me is exceedingly refreshing. I suppose that people buy lands as they buy anything else, and consider them dear or cheap in proportion to their value as well as to the price paid for them. I suppose a tract of land with a railroad running by it is worth more than one that has no such facility for market. I suppose a piece of land with a house upon it is worth more than one without a house upon it. I suppose, in general terms, that a piece of land with any improvement upon it is worth more than one entirely unimproved; and I suppose that lands which have been increased to four times their original value, in consequence of improvement, is cheaper at double the original price than it would be at the original price without improvement. There is certainly no difficulty in comprehending that.

My friend from Virginia [Mr. Letcher] spoke quite at length upon this point upon the Wisconsin railroad bill, and he really seemed to think that he was making an argument upon it. He evidently felicitated himself upon his point. He undertook to show, first, that the lands belonging to the General Government in Illinois were not enhanced in value at all in consequence of the location of a railroad through them. He says it is actually a donation, so far as the General Government is concerned. He says the Government donated lands to the State of Illinois, and received no consideration in return for them; that the construction of a railroad was of no sort of advantage to the lands belonging to the Government in the vicinity of its location. He, on the other hand, said the lands belonging to the Railroad corporation were enhanced in their value to more than double their original value, but the sections reserved by the Government in the same locality, on the line of the same railroad, were not benefited in the least.

Now, sir, this is a specimen of Irish logic. The Government donated alternate sections to aid in the construction of a railroad in Illinois, which so enhanced the value of the lands donated, as, according to his statement, to furnish capital enough to build the road, and leave in the hands of the builders some millions over as surplus profit, while the sections reserved by the General Government, being under the same circumstances affected in precisely the same manner, were not increased in value a dollar by it. Well, this was submitted as an argument, and the gentleman, as I have said, evidently felicitated himself upon it. But, really, can such things convince mind, intellect, the reasoning faculties of those who listen to them? Is it not the height of absurdity to suppose it? Take the case of a railroad grant. Suppose it runs entirely through a body of land, all of which is owned by the Governmsut. Your present price is $1 25 per acre. You give the alternate sections to a company, or the State. You sell the balance at $2 50 per acre. Will not the balance of the sales at $2 50 be precisely equal to what you would have got for the whole at $1 25 per acre? Is there any man on the outside of a lunatic asylum, who is not on the wrong side of the walls of a lunatic asylum, who cannot understand this? Well, sir, if a portion of these lands shall have been disposed of by the Government, the effect will be *pro rata* precisely the same.

Now, so far as the Illinois grant is concerned, I understand that the land has been nearly all disposed of. The difficulty is, that the land offices there cannot execute the papers fast enough to satisfy the purchasers. The crowds have been so great that they have been compelled to shut the offices to get up with their writing and their papers. In other words, the land is so much cheaper at $2 50 per acre, with the railroad in the vicinity, than it was for $1 25 per acre without the railroad, that, after it lay for twenty or thirty years without a purchaser, the land not being worth the $1 25, other things being equal, it is now worth so much more than $2 50 per acre that your officers cannot execute the papers fast enough to satisfy the wishes and desires of the purchasers.

I have some particular figuring here which I made in reference to this particular grant, which none can deny who admit that twice two makes four. If they deny that, there is an end of the argument. Under the Illinois grant there was within the limits of the six miles one million one hundred and ninety-six thousand three hundred and thirty four acres; outside of the six miles, but within the fifteen miles, there was one million three hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-six acres; that is to say, there was in the whole grant two millions five hundred and ninety-three thousand eight hundred and sixty acres. The State of Illinois took two millions five hundred and ninety-three thousand acres by the grant, and the Government reserved two millions five hundred and ninety-three thousand acres, independent of the other lands which the Government owned in the vicinity; and I leave these latter entirely out of consideration, so far as the present discussion is concerned. Leaving them all out, and supposing that the Government owned no lands except those granted to the States and those reserved in alternate sections, there would have been five millions one hundred and eighty-seven thousand seven hundred and twenty acres, which, at $1 25 per acre, would amount to $6,484,650. The lands limited in price to $2 50 per acre were one million one hundred and sixty nine thousand three hundred and thirty-four acres, amounting to $2,770,835. The lands outside of the six, and within the fifteen miles, at $1 25, would amount to $1,746,907. That is, in the aggregate, the Government now receives from the reserved sections $4,737,742. And this, with six years' interest, will amount to the whole sum asked by the Government for the entire quantity before the grants. That is, the whole transaction is equivalent to a sale by the Government at six years' credit, without interest. And when it is remembered that these same lands had been in market twenty or thirty years without finding a purchaser, will any one deny that, as a mere business transaction, such a sale would be a capital one for the Government? But this is the least favorable aspect of the case; because much of the land outside of the six miles has sold for more than $1 25 per acre; and though the returns at the land office are not sufficient to enable an accurate computation to be made, yet enough is shown to establish the fact that, when allowance is made for the increased price for which some of the lands outside of the six miles were sold, the whole transaction is about equivalent to a sale of the entire five million acres at a credit of four years, without interest. And this computing the lands on the line of the road at the minimum, for there is no doubt that in the hands of individuals the reserved lands could be made to bring vastly more than the whole tract could bring without the railroad.

These railroad grants involve a pecuniary advantage to the Government as the owner of the lands, and in view of the niggardly policy heretofore pursued towards the new States, the oppressive bargain in relation to taxation, and the injury inflicted upon these States by the fact of such vast tracts of unoccupied land lying within their limits, uncultivated, contributing nothing by way of taxation, contributing nothing towards the support of schools, nothing towards building bridges, or towards constructing neighborhood roads, but remaining wild and uninhabited, it is natural indeed that these States should demand of the Government some contribution towards relief, some improvement; and if, as in the case of Railroads, the improvement benefits both the State and the Government as a land proprietor, it would seem that the requisition should be made in a form which would admit of no denial.

I have done what I intended. I have shown that, exclusive of the stated exceptions, the Government has never donated any of the public lands. And I have shown, that the new States of the Union have a solid ground of complaint against the Government for its niggardly, exacting, oppressive, and unjust course toward them in the administration of the public domain.

The Collectorship. It will be seen that Col. James T. Miller has been appointed Collector of the port of Wilmington, in place of Wm. C. Bettencourt, Esq., resigned.

By the resignation of Mr. Bettencourt, the Department is deprived of the services of an officer whose efficiency, punctuality and correctness in the discharge of his official duties could not be over-estimated, and who has always been discharged by his courtesy and spirit of accommodation towards all who were called upon to transact any business with him. This praise will be fully and freely conceded to the retiring officer by the business community of Wilmington. A more acceptable or popular appointment than that of Col. Miller could not, we think, have been made, nor any one placed in the office who would attend more faithful to its duties. Col. Miller is too well known and appreciated as a high-minded gentleman, and a clever, obliging man, to require any commendation at our hands. The appointment will give satisfaction.

Wilmington Journal.

High Price for Tobacco.—A hogshead of tobacco sold in Lynchburg last Friday for $100 per cwt.—It was grown by J. D. Alexander, Esq., of Campbell, and bought by Dexter Otey & Brothers, for their well known Sallie Ward brand.

Letter from Mr. Clingman.

House of Representatives, July 12, 1854.

To the Editor of the Union:

Sir: I regret extremely that I am under the necessity of asking you to give place to a matter that cannot be of interest to many persons outside of the State of North Carolina. I do so, however, not only because the letter to which it is a reply does great injustice to one of my constituents, but is also intended to have an effect on the coming election in our State. The period of that election is so near at hand, that I fear that if I were to send this note to one of the papers in the State it might not be published in time to reach all parts of it prior to the election. For a long while past my friends and I have been assailed with an industry and violence equalled only by the malice and mendacity of the charges made. What gives particular virulence to the assaults of my enemies at this time is the consciousness, on their part, that an overwhelming defeat is staring them in the face, and hence their rage and mortification seem unbounded.

The letter which I propose to refute appears in the Fayetteville Observer of the 10th instant, in an article the material portion of which is as follows:

"Perhaps the mendacity of Edney has already been made sufficiently apparent by his own testimony. But the following letter, from the Secretary of State under Mr. Fillmore, which we received by this morning's mail, is necessary to expose another important misstatement contained in the preface to the pamphlet:

Boston, 27th June, 1854.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 25th, enclosing a small pamphlet which contains a letter (purporting to have been addressed to Mr. Fillmore, when President of the United States) dated 8th February, 1853, and signed "B. M. Edney." You call my attention to the perfatory remarks, in which it is stated that the letter was "considered by him (Mr. Fillmore) and his cabinet in council," and its statements "found to be entirely satisfactory;" and you inquire of me whether any *such* letter was considered by Mr. Fillmore and his cabinet in council.

The proceedings of the cabinet, you are aware, are confidential; but as the letter has been published with the prefaratory remarks referred to, I deem it proper to state, in reply to your inquiry, that it is in substance a copy of a letter addressed to President Fillmore on the 5th February, 1853, and that it was read in the cabinet. It was, however, thought by the cabinet—and I believe unanimously—not to have any bearing upon the questions at issue relative to Mr. Edney's appointment as charge d'affaires to Gautemala; and I am not aware that any opinion was expressed whether its statements were or were not satisfactory.

I remain, dear sir, very truly, yours,
EDWARD EVERETT.

Hon. Geo. E. Badger.

Nothing further need be said to disarm the movement of Clingman, Edney, & Co., of all power to harm Gen. Dockery, or anybody else."

Such is the charge, and to meet it I present in the first place, two letters of the Hon. Edward Everett himself:

Department of State, Washington, February 2, 1854.

Sir: The attention of the President has been called to a printed letter bearing your name, and dated Louisville, (Kentucky,) September 22, 1852, purporting to be addressed to J. A. Fagg; and the President, understanding you to desire an opportunity of offering an explanation in reference to the same, directs me to inform you that, for that purpose, the final consideration of your appointment as charge d'affaires to Gautemala is postponed till Monday next, at half-past 10, a. m.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD EVERETT.

To Balis M. Edney, Esq., Washington.

Department of State, Washington, February 16, 1853.

Sir: The President has determined to recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for a full minister to the States of Central America, instead of two charge's d'affaires, as at present provided for. Mr. Kerr was some time ago conditionally recalled; and in conformity with the proposed measure, the President has decided to revoke your appointment as charge d'affaires to Guatemala, and it is hereby revoked.

Your salary will be allowed from the day of your return from Kentucky to your place of residence, preparatory to leaving the country, up to the present time.

If you will inform the department of the day of your return, your account will be settled accordingly.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD EVEEETT.

To Balis M. Edney, Esq.

These two letters are conclusive, but I add also of my colleague, the Hon. W. S. Ashe:

Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry I well remember that in a conversation I had with Hon. C. M. Conrad, (at that time a member of President Fillmore's cabinet,) he stated to me that a certain letter which had been addressed to the President by Gen. B. M. Edney was read in his cabinet, and that it satisfied every member of his cabinet that the charges alleged against Gen. Edney were groundless and malicious. I then, as I now do, understood that the principal charges gainst the General was the writing a letter to Mr. Fagg.

With respect, W. S. ASHE.

Hon. T. L. Clingman.

Mr. Ashe's statement, in substance, corresponds with those made to me about the same time, both by Mr. Conrad and Mr. Fillmore. The latter gentleman, after explaining fully to me his reasons for having determined to recommend to Congress the appointment of a full minister to Central America in lieu of the two charges, said expressly that Gen. Edney had been acquitted of all the charges against him. Much of the conversation had reference to the Fagg letter and Gen. Edney's answer to it. This interview occurred a day or two after the decision of the cabinet in the case, and not, I think, long before the President sent in the recommendation to Congress. It is proper that I should say, further, that there was at the time no desire, on the part of Gen. Edney to retain the office, and that I supported on the floor of the House of Representatives the President's recommendation to abolish the two chargeships.

As Mr. Badger was not referred to in Gen. Edney's letter, I am at a loss to know whether his interference in this matter was not owing to the truth of a statement made to me by a member of the North Carolina delegation, that he, too, was one of those who joined in the demand that Gen. Edney should be recalled on account of the Fagg letter; or whether he has embarked in the affair out of opposition to Gen. Edney or to myself. Whatever may be his motive for coming into the contest, I say to him and to his correspondent Mr. Everett, that if either of them desires to go further into the matter, the result will not, in my judgment, be prejudicial in any respect to Gen. Edney or to myself.

To account for my having at this time in my possession the twd letters of Mr. Everett, it may be proper that I should state that when I last saw Gen. Edney he spoke of going to Europe within a short time. As I had formerly been assailed in connexion with the Fagg letter, and as he expected to be absent for a considerable period, to enable me to make defence against any attacks that might be made, he gave over to my keeping the original letters, not then having even time to make copies. These letters are open to inspection, if their genuineness should be questioned. Owing to their being thus fortunately left in my possession, I have it in my power to defend him against most unjust and malicious assaults. It remains to be seen whether such papers as the Observer have sense of shame enough left to induce them to publish this vindication.

Respectfully,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

It is now well ascertained that Mr. Clingman's influence will be cast in favor of Mr. Bragg for Governor. This fact, and the disaffection among the whigs of the mountain region, will give Mr. Bragg a great advantage in the coming election. We put his

The Standard.

BRAGG AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Democratic Republican Ticket for Wake.

FOR THE SENATE:

GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:

NATHANIEL G. RAND,
ALSEY HUNTER,
WILSON W. WHITAKER.

☞ *BRAGG TICKETS will be sent in any quantity,* FREE OF CHARGE. *Send in your orders.*

The Canvass in Wake.

Wake County has elected no Federalist to the Legislature since 1838. The County is Democratic, and the Democrats have sustained themselves under circumstances and against influences which Democrats elsewhere have not had to encounter. *Organization, Conventions, concentration of strength*—these things have heretofore given us the victory; and we come forward now to remind our friends that our cause is in greater peril, perhaps, in this contest than it has been on any former occasion. Shall we not profit by the last contest? Then, though over-confidence and the personal popularity of one of the Whig candidates, we were within ten votes of a defeat. The same danger is again upon us; but the remedy is in our hands, and if we are defeated the fault will lie at our own door.

The Democratic ticket is composed of sober, intelligent, patriotic men. They are worthy the confidence and the support of all; and no Democrat, whatever his opinions may be on the so-called temperance question, can risk anything by voting for them, while much may be lost to the cause by a contrary course. We know there are Whigs who have declared they will not vote for some of their own candidates, but will sustain those who are called reform candidates; yet we beg leave to express a doubt, not as to the sincerity of these Whigs, but as to the course they will finally adopt. New lights may break upon them. *Whigs will adhere to Whigs,* especially as these gentlemen are most anxious for the election of Whig Senators to Congress. Will it be believed that Mr. Badger's personal friends, members of his own party, will desert him in a contest like this? As the election approaches, the struggle will be narrowed down between the two political parties, and the Whigs, as a general rule, will support the Whig candidates. Mark the prediction.

Democrats of Wake! most of you, we are gratified to know, are already aroused and working for the ticket; but some of you are either indifferent or disposed to split your votes. To such we appeal—what is to be gained by it? Are you ready to sacrifice the hard-earned victory of years to gratify a mere personal feeling? Are you brooding over past divisions, or over causes of wrong—and will you, for these things, inflict injury upon your principles and your cause? We hope not. Let us rise, like true followers of Jefferson and Jackson, high above all these small considerations; and, looking only to our principles, disregard all attempts to divide us, and go as one man for the ticket.

We have victory within our grasp; if we lose it, we shall have the mortification of remembering, amid the exultation of our opponents on the 4th of August, *that we ourselves are to blame for it.*

Bragg and Victory! Cheering News from all Quarters!!

We have cheering intelligence from all quarters in relation to the prospects of Mr. Bragg. The Democracy are enthusiastically for him, and united upon him to a man; while there are Whigs who will not support Alfred Dockery.

Northampton will give her favorite son between one and two hundred majority; and Warren, his native County, will roll up for him such a vote as she has never cast before. Brother Democrats! bear in mind, and emulate the zeal and the efforts of your brethren in these two Counties, and all will be well—you will count your majorities by thousands.

Let us all determine to take care of *both the Legislature and the Governor.* Our adversaries, satisfied that they cannot carry the Governor, are bending all their energies to secure the Legislature; and they are counting more upon our divisions than their own strength. Let our watch words be, UNION, HARMONY, DEMOCRACY—cast all other issues and considerations to the winds. The prospect is indeed cheering, provided we are true to ourselves.

Go the Whole Ticket!

We trust the Democrats in all the Counties will bear in mind the great importance of *voting the whole ticket.* Every effort is being made by the adversary to distract and divide us. Let us meet them with united exertions and a common front.

It will be too late, after the 3d of August, to regret that we did not stand by *all* our candidates.

Beware of the efforts of the Federalists to sow discord in our ranks by side issues, and by appeals to our feelings on grounds that are not fairly involved in the contest!

Close up, brother Democrats! and let us march right onward, under the lead of the gallant Bragg, to an old-fashioned Reid victory.

☞ The attention of the public, and especially of valetudinarians, is called to the advertisement of the Cluster Springs, in our paper to-day. The letter of Dr. C. H. Jordan, of Person, contains high and strong testimony as to the value of these waters; and Dr. J., we know, would not state any thing in relation to any matter which was not true.

These Springs must become, in due time, a place of general resort not only for health-seekers but for the gay and fashionable.

WENTWORTH MALE ACADEMY. We invite attention to an advertisement in our columns to-day in relation to this institution. The school is located in a healthy and pleasant part of the State. It is under the charge of Rufus H. Smith, Esq., son of the late Samuel Smith, who, perhaps, prepared more young men for College than any man who ever lived in the State, except Mr. Bingham. He is a young man of fine attainments, and has had much experience as a teacher.

Dockery's want of "Edication."

In this enlightened age, when progress is written on every thing, and when mind is subduing the physical and rendering it subservient to the wants, the conveniences, and the happiness of man, it is not merely important but indispensable that statesmen—that men of talents and information should be placed in offices of trust and honor. The people, who are governing themselves, are entitled to able men to execute the laws. It is *their* government, and they naturally look for competent and enlightened officers to carry it on.

Gen. Dockery founds his claims to office, among other things, upon the fact that he is an uneducated man! Now, the lack of education is often a misfortune; yet it is sometimes a fault. It is a misfortune when the person has had no opportunities, or but few opportunities for obtaining it; it is a fault when, as in the case of Gen. Dockery, the person has been in the full blaze of intelligence for twenty-five years, and has still made no improvement.

Why, look at Daniel Sheffy, and Roger Sherman, and Andrew Johnson, now Governor of Tennessee. The two former were shoemakers, and had not half the opportunities that Gen. Dockery has enjoyed; and the latter was a tailor, and did not learn to read until after he was married. Sheffy and Sherman were both educated men, and so is Johnson; *but they edueated themselves.* Look at Elihu Burrett, the blacksmith, who is the master of forty languages; and look at Alfred Dockery, not yet the master of one!

Really, fellow-citizens, this is too bad! This is a country in which all speak the English tongue, and our public records are kept in that tongue; and yet a claim is set up for the election of a citizen as our Chief Magistrate who can neither write nor speak that tongue correctly! Still a man who thinks clearly, whatever his defects of education may be, can speak clearly and correctly, and with some show of logic, which Alfred Dockery cannot do.

Never let it be said that a man was chosen Governor of the State for the *reason,* among others, that he lacked education, especially when he is himself to blame for it. If Gen. Dockery, dull as he is, had exerted himself as earnestly and steadily to improve his mind as he has to amess the dollars, he would have been this day a man of good education and a candidate of whom no portion of his party would have been ashamed.

The only hope for Free Suffrage is through Bragg.

Experience—the legislative records, and the course of the Federal leaders generally has shown the fact beyond all doubt that the only hope for establishing Free Suffrage is by and through the Democratic party.

The Federal candidates for Governor have heretofore bitterly opposed this measure; the Federal leaders, to the number of fifteen combined to defeat it in the last Senate; and even at this moment there are Federalists in the field opposed to this great right, who have the assurance to ask the Commons voters to sustain them. Gen. Dockery pretends to be for this measure, and yet he cordially sustained Messrs. Manly and Kerr, who were opposed to it; and he proposes to obtain it by a Convention, well knowing that a Convention cannot be called. Practically, therefore, and to all intents and purposes, *he is against it.* He was willing, in 1835, to extend to free negroes the privilege of voting; but *he is not willing* in 1854, to permit free white men to vote unless they will receive permission in *his* way, and in a way which he knows cannot be obtained.

Every vote for Dockery will be a vote to put off Free Suffrage, and to render the chances for obtaining it still more uncertain. Rally, then, Free Suffrage men—rally to Mr. Bragg, the candidate of a party *pledged to the issue,* and which will lose no occasion to press it to its final triumph.

As the Constitution now stands, the Senate voters control the elections in both branches of the Assembly. Is this just?

If the Federalists should triumph in this contest, this injustice will be continued. Remember that, when you to the polls.

Let us stand by the President who is true to our rights!

FRANKLIN PIERCE, though a citizen of a free State, has yet nobly staked himself for the Constitutional rights of North Carolina on the slavery question. He has been denounced for this, and burnt in effigy in the free States; and even now some of his own party friends in those States are deserting him on account of his fidelity to our rights and interests under a common Constitution. The Whig party in that region is already utterly Abolitionized; our only hope is, therefore, in him, and in the patriotic, Union-loving friends who still cluster around him.

JAMES C. DOBBIN, one of the first and truest of North Carolina's sons, is inseparably associated with President Pierce—he knows him, he confides in him, and he feels that the rights of his beloved State is eminently safe in his hands.

The verdict to be rendered on the 3d of August will be either of condemnation or approval of the course of PIERCE and DOBBIN. What shall that verdict be? If for Dockery, the Whigs of the free States *must* and *will* take renewed hope and courage; but if for Bragg, the friend of the President and of Dobbin, it will be regarded with apprehension by the Freesoilers, and as a sign of future security and repose by true men every where.

Friends, we *have not* over-estimated the importance of this crisis. We appeal to you to *work* from this to the election—to see to it that North Carolina does not follow the example of certain of the non-slaveholding States in opposing a President who has been so faithful, on the great question of slavery, to her vital interests and rights.

QUERY? If it was worth just four hundred dollars to leave Washington City, return to North Carolina, and ensure the election of Mr. Kerr as Governor in 1852; what would it cost to ensure Gen. Dockery's election? Answer, after the General, who is "some" at *figerin,* has cyphered it out.

☞ Col. T. J. Blakely is announced in the Goldsborough Telegraph as "the independent Republican Whig candidate" for the Commons in Lenoir County. "What a long tail our cat has got!" These "independents" are very apt, when elected, to represent themselves—or, if not so, the Federal party.

MACKENZIE'S DRAMATIC TROUPE. We are requested to state that this talented troupe has been unavoidably detained in Chapel Hill, and consequently will be unable to make their first appearance before the citizens of Raleigh until Thursday evening next, 20th inst.

BARBECUE AT DUNNSVILLE. There will be a Barbecue at Dunnsville, Wake, on Thursday, the 3d of August. All persons are respectfully invited to be present.

☞ New wheat is selling at Petersburg for $1 75 per bushel.

The Edney Letter.

We give in another column a letter from the Hon. T. L. Clingman, which completely exposes the efforts on the part of Messrs. Badger, Morehead and others, to show that Gen. Edney's appointment to Guatamala was opposed by them on other grounds than the Fagg letter.

This whole matter may be stated briefly thus: Gen. Edney was an applicant for the office of Charge to Guatemala. He was in Washington, the campaign in this State between Messrs. Reid and Kerr then going on. Messrs. Alfred Dockery, James T. Morehead, Edward Stanly, and William A. Graham were anxious that he should return to this State and electioneer for Mr. Kerr and the Whig party; *and four hundred dollars were offered him to do so.* He declined the offer, and remained where he was. These gentlemen then recommended him to Mr. Fillmore for the place; and Mr. Graham even went so far as to wait on the President and press him to appoint Gen. Edney, the object being to get him to return here, after having been appointed, to electioneer as stated. The election took place, and the Whigs were defeated. Some of these Federal worthies then complained that they had been deceived by Gen. Edney, and they made every effort—Alfred Dockery conspicuous among them—to prevent his confirmation by the Senate. He was confirmed, however, unanimously; but soon after he wrote a letter to Col. Fagg, which was entirely warranted by the relations between himself and that gentleman, urging him to sustain Mr. Clingman for Senator. This letter was made public; whereupon Messrs. Dockery, Stanly and others, endeavored to induce the President to recall the appointment of Gen. Edney, the reason for the application being *that he had written a letter in favor of Mr. Clingman for Senator.* General Edney addressed to the President the letter lately published in this paper—it was read, pronounced satisfactory, his enemies were baffled and disappointed, and he would have gone abroad under the appointment if Congress had not, in the meantime, abolished the mission. His offence was, that he would not take the money, return home, and electioneer for them, *and that he was a friend of Thomas L. Clingman;* and no effort on the part of the conspirators can show the contrary.

Alfred Dockery, the Federal candidate for Governor, was a prominent actor in this Washington City movement to influence the elections in North Carolina; and Mr. Graham, it seems, was most anxious, *on his own account,* as he was a candidate for the Vice Presidency, that General Edney should return home and electioneer for Whiggery and against Mr. Clingman.

These are the facts in a few words. Let the people of the State decide upon them on the 3d of August next.

Mr. Disney's Speech.

We invite attention to the powerful and unanswerable Speech of Mr. Disney, which we publish to-day.

The following letter from Mr. Disney, which we copy from the Congressional Globe, not only exposes the redoubtable Mr. Bennett, who has demagogued it so extensively on the public land question, *but furnishes proof conclusive from the General Land Office,* of the correctness of Mr. Disney's facts and figures:

HALL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
July 11, 1854.

SIR: The extraordinary course of Mr. Bennett, the member from New York, seems to require a public notice. After a most vulgar attack, his fears prompted him to prevent me from a reply. To accomplish this, he first demanded the previous question immediately upon the conclusion of his speech, and refused to withdraw it, though I personally appealed to him to give me an opportunity to reply. Despite his manœuvering, however, I subsequently got the floor, and this morning, when about to expose his reckless assertions, and to hold up in their true proportions both himself and his speech, his apprehensions led him to raise a point of order upon the fact that I had already spoken once upon the subject. The House, however, gave me permission to proceed; but, grown desperate, the member from New York demanded the yeas and nays, and I was compelled to forego the opportunity, or cause the time of the House to be wasted for a longer period than I should occupy if I obtained the floor. The force of this latter consideration is understood by all who are familiar with the press of business at this late day of the session. I yielded to it as a matter which the House had a right to expect of me, and waived my claim, and thus let the member from New York escape.

To show that all the statements contained in my land speech are beyond the reach of question, I append a letter which I have received from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, emphatically endorsing all as true. It is a pregnant commentary upon the statements of the member from New York. If I had obtained the floor, I think that I should have conclusively shown that the testimony of the member from New York could be successfully impeached before a country justice. The game, I know, is not worth the powder and shot; but it is right that the public should understand the dodging and trimming which at last enabled the member from New York, as I have said, to escape from the reply which his fears told him that he so well merited.

Very respectfully, yours,

D. T. DISNEY.

J. C. RIVES, Esq.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *July 5,* 1854.

SIR: In answer to your note of this date, I have the honor to state that I have carefully readyour speech upon the subject of the public lands, and find that the facts therein stated are true, according to the official records.

In connection with this matter, I beg leave to state, that, on inquiry, I have ascertained that where grants have been made for railroads, and the reserved lands have been restored to market, the reason more lands have not been sold along the routes of those roads, is, that it is impossible for the district land offices to consummate each day the applications that are made for those lands. Each application requires the examination of the plats and tract books, and the issue of an application, a certificate, and two receipts, the entry of the tract on the plat and tract books, and on the register of receipts and register's returns. Consequently but a limited number of applications can be acted on each day, and in some cases I have understood that persons have been compelled to wait at the different land offices for weeks, and even months, before their applications can be acted on. Such, in fact, has been the increase in the sales of lands, that new bonds have been required of several of the receivers, with largely augmented penalties, and application has been made to Congress for an increase in the appropriation for salaries and commissions of the land officers, for expenses of depositing, and for incidental expenses of the district land offices

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON, *Commissioner.*

Hon. D. T. DISNEY, *House of Representatives.*

MR. SKINNER ACCEPTS. It will be seen by the correspondence in another column, that James C. Skinner, Esq., gracefully accepts the nomination tendered him by the Woodville Convention, as our standard-bearer in the present Senatorial contest, (Pasquotank and Perquimans.) Mr. S. is one of the most popular men in the District, and deservedly so. A gentleman of kind, cordial and engaging manners—a Democrat ardently devoted to his principles and his party, he commands the respect of all parties and the warmest admiration of the Democracy. He will make a capital run, and we confidently count upon his election. *Dem. Pioneer.*

We are glad to see that the sterling Democracy of Bertie have brought out a strong ticket for the Legislature. Though in a minority, it argues well for the spirit of the party there to see them buckling on their armor and battling manfully against the odds. *Dem. Pioneer.*

North Carolina Railroad.

We learn that at the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Road, held at Hillsborough last week, Messrs. Fries, Phifer, Gen. Saunders and Gov. Morehead were elected Directors on the part of the stockholders; and Gov. Morehead was subsequently re-elected President of the Road by the Directors. Mr. Fries received the highest vote for Director, and Gov. Morehead the lowest of those who were elected—his majority being about ten. At the last meeting it was about thirty-six.

We learn that the amended charter was pressed with much animation by Gov. Morehead, Gov. Graham, and others, and was opposed by Gen. Saunders, and others, and was not accepted, and properly, as we think, as it would give the stockholders undue advantage over the State.

A Committee was, however, appointed to go before the Legislature on the subject and ask for alterations and modifications, so as to render it acceptable.

The official proceedings, we presume, will appear soon.

We may as well add that Whigs were as conspicuous in their opposition to the re-election of Gov. Morehead as Democrats, a majority of the Whig stockholders, as it was believed, being against him for Director; and that he was sustained for Director by a portion of the Democratic stockholders. We add this for the benefit of those Whig papers which are endeavoring to make a little party capital out of this matter.

It was also charged by these Whig papers that it was the intention of the Governor and Council that he should be defeated for President of the Road. There are nine Democrats and three Whigs on the Board of Directors, and still he was re-elected. So it will be seen how unfounded this charge is.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last:

By NASH, C. J. In Commissioners of Washington vs. Frank and John, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment. Also, in McPherson and Conn vs. Penberton, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment. Also, in Lewis vs. Lewis, from Bladen, affriming the judgment. Also, in Doe *ex dem.* Pigott vs. Cheers, from Brunswick.

By PEARSON, J. In State vs. Corbett, from Bertie, directing the jugment to be affirmed. Also, in State *ex rel.* Shuster vs. Perkins, from Pasquotank, awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Smith vs. Bennett, from Rockingham, awarding a *venire de novo.* Also, in Neal v. Fesperman, from Stanly, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J. In Briggs, in equity, vs. Morris, from Forsythe, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Taylor, in equity, vs. Taylor, from Anson; decree for plaintiff. Also, in E. B. Daves, in equity, vs. Haywood, from Craven; decree according to report. Also, in Lamb, in equity, vs. Pigford, from New Hanover; decree for plaintiff.

HIGH PRICES. The best flour is commanding from $7 to $9 in New York; in Norfolk the market is almost entirely bare, sales at from $9 to $9 50. Sales of Corn in New York at from 63 to 73 cents per bushel; in Wilmington $1 per bushel, and in Fayetteville $1 20 to $1 30 per bushel.

The new crop of wheat must, to some extent, reduce these high prices.

Flour is scarce in Raleigh, and would sell rapidly at good prices.

☞ The Senate is still engaged in discussing the Homestead bill. It is believed it will pass in some shape or other, and that President Pierce will veto it.

THE PUBLIC LANDS. Thereh as been an unexpected and unexampled triumph of good sense and sound policy in the Senate of the United States. The President's veto of the Lunatic Land Bill, is not overruled by a two-thirds vote against it, but, on the contrary, is approved and sustained by a decisive majority in its favour! This is an event to exult over. Here, indeed, is a triumph of the Administration which signifies something, and upon which we may honestly congratulate the country. It was thought that the system of squandering the public lands upon illegitimate and corrupt schemes of philanthropy and plunder, had got such control of Congress, that no opposition could check its wasteful career. Mr. Pierce has dispelled this delusion; and he may well feel an honest pride in the consciousness that the cogency of his argument and the authority of his name have overthrown and forever demolished a system of vicious legislation, which was threatening the country with the most disastrous consequences.

But Mr. Pierce should not pause or rest from the good work. He has put his hand to the plough, and we trust will run the furrow out. Other schemes for the plunder of the public domain, more formidable and specious perhaps than that which he has just laid in the dust, will court his favour by the promise of popular applause, may be will seek to intimidate him by threats of retaliatory opposition. But if he aspire to a lasting and solid fame, as a statesman who would not shrink from any call of public duty; if he would go down to posterity with the illustrious fathers of the republic, we conjure him to spurn the deceitful proffer of popular applause with which artful demagogues seek to lure him from the path of principle. Mr. Pierce occupies a critical position—critical for his own reputation and for the welfare of the country. If he choose he may appropriate a brilliant chapter in history to the record of deeds which will associate him with Monroe and Jackson in the affection of his countrymen, as the conservator of the Constitution. He may make the term of his Presidency an epoch to which in after times men will recur with reverence and admiration, for an example of duty nobly discharged, and of patriotism illustrated, not by the glare of military achievement, but by a more solid service to the country and to mankind. President Pierce has the power, by a dash of his pen, to crush forever the corrupt system of legislation which threatens to sweep away every barrier of the constitution and every vestige of public virtue. Will he be equal to the occasion? Will he be true to himself and to the conntry? With confidence we answer, yes.

Rich. Enq.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR GEORGE W. TOWNES, OF GEORGIA. The many friends and acquaintances of this gentleman residing in Petersburg and the surrounding counties, will learn with regret that he is no more.

A gentleman of this city, (a warm personal friend of the deceased,) received a telegraphic despatch on Saturday, announcing the melancholy intelligence. He breathed his last on Saturday morning, about 10 o'clock, at his residence in the town of Macon.

Gov. Townes was a gentleman of intelligence, and almost unbounded popularity. He represented his district in the Congress of the United States for several years, and was elected Governor of the State a few years since, defeating for the distinguished office, the highly popular and celebrated Gen. Clinch. He married in the county of Chesterfield many years since, a daughter of the late Hon. John Winston Jones, and was known and esteemed by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances in that county as also in this city.

Pet. Express.

A sweet little girl in New Haven, only 3 years old, was promised one evening that she should accompany her parents to Boston the next morning. She was much elated at the prospect of the journey, and when she had finished repeating her little prayer, as she laid down to sleep, she said with the most exquisite simplicity: Good-bye, God—Good-bye, Jesus Christ—I am going to Boston in the morning!"

The New Orleans Bulletin adds that it is not simply children, but that grown people as well may feel that they bid good-bye to all expectations of divine influence on going to Boston.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1854.

Treaty with Japan—The Indian Tribes and the Fisheries—Proceedings in the Senate—Homestead Bill—Senator Hunter's bill on the Public Lands—River and Harbor bill in the House—Bill to remove the obstructions in the Cape Fear River passed—Mr. Ashe—Colt's Patent—Mr. Clingman—The letter of General Edney—College Commencements, &c.

The week just ended has been more tolerable since the excessive heat has much abated, and both Houses of Congress seem aware that in less than three weeks their work must be done, and hence less talking in either House than usual. A special messenger has reached this City with an important treaty with Japan, signed near Zeddo, on 31st March last, which opens the Japanese ports to our commerce and gives as a depot for our coal and other necessaries for our Naval Marine. The treaties with the Indian tribes extinguishing their titles to lands in Kansas and Nebraska will soon be acted on, as also the late treaty with Lord Elgin on the Fishery Question with England. The Diplomatic affairs of this nation were never in safer or wiser hands than under the cautious policy of Gov. Marcy, with his experience in diplomacy and political history, a sagacity not easily if ever overreached, with an integrity of purpose not to be mistaken: the varied relations of the United States with foreign government were never conducted with more ability or skill.

The Senate have been maturing for the last week the Homestead bill, which you are aware has already passed the House by so large a vote. The impression is that from some amendments put on it by the Senate, it must go back to the House, and there from a press of other important matters be smothered. Should, however, this not be the case, and it should pass, it will unquestionably receive its quietus at the hands of the President. The better opinion seems that the bill of Senator Hunter, alluded to by me several weeks ago, must pass.

The House has passed the bill to improve the Rivers and Harbors, and it goes to the Senate to-day. It contains an appropriation of $50,000 for the opening of Nag's Head Inlet in your State. The bill appropriating one hundred and forty thousand dollars to remove the obstructions in the Cape Fear River, which had previously passed the Senate, passed the House by a most triumphant vote. Every member of your delegation voted for this important work, so important to the Cape Fear country and so necessary to the interest of the whole country. It had been doubted whether any measure on its own separate merits as a distinct proposition, could carry in the House. But the exertions of your member, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, aided by the whole delegation, united all amendments, and the Bill is now before the President. That region of your State is most fortunate in having a member, so indefatigable as Mr. Ashe, and his kind manners and decided character have done what has rarely or never been accomplished before.

The bill to extend the patent of Colt's revolving pistol came before the House this week. This patent has had a most successful reception for several years. It has realized to the inventor a large fortune, not only from its success in this country, but in England, where he is erecting manufactories to the amount of some hundreds of thousands of dollars. To continue this monopoly, every exertion and appliance was used. Mr. Clingman stated in the House the fact, that, it not immediately to the members, to their friends, improper means had been resorted to to carry this bill. The House promptly raised a committee, on motion of Mr. Letcher, of Va., of which Mr. Clingman was appointed a member, but he declined, and Mr. Ruffin was substituted in his place. The committee have proceeded to summon persons, and the evidence when shown to the world, will prove all or more than insinuated by Mr. Clingman. The bill to extend the patent of Colt was on yesterday laid aside by a vote of 76 to 62.

One of the fundamental principles of our government is that all monopolies are odious, and thus by the firmness of Mr. Clingman has this monopoly been effectually checked.

The letter of Gen. Edney still produces some fluttering in this City. Some have pretended that the letter, as published by Gen. Edney, was a mere humbug; Mr. Badger wrote to Mr. Everett, late Secretary of State, under Mr. Fillmore, to know if any such letter was considered by the President (Fillmore) in the Cabinet; Mr. Everett roplied under date 27th ult., that the letter of Gen. Edney "*was read* in the Cabinet, but had no bearing upon the question at issue relative to the appointment of Gen. Edney as Charge d'affaires to Guatemala." This letter was furnished by Mr. Badger to a Fayetteville paper as evidence of Gen. Edney's *mendacity,* which adds that "nothing further is necessary to disarm Clingman, Edney & Co." The letter of Mr. Everett proves more than they wanted. It proves that such a document was written by Gen. Edney, and sent by him to the President, and that it was read in the Cabinet. The letters of Mr. Everett to Gen. Edney have been handed by him to Mr. Clingman and published by Mr. C., which proves that in consequence of his letter to Col. Fagg, from Louisville, his progress on his mission was arrested, and he summoned to appear and explain "on Monday at half past 10 o'clock." This explanation has been published, and it showed up Stanly, Dockery & Co., in such an uneviable light, that the Cabinet had to excuse Gen. Edney, and to get rid of him recalled Mr. Kerr, abolished the charges and consolidated them. The truth of Gen. Edney's statement is completely verified by the letters of Mr. Everett himself, and the whole city and members who have read the correspondence, think that it is a complete triumph on the part of Gen. Edney.

The past week has been a great week for Examination in the very many Schools and Colleges in this District. I only attended one, the convent of Georgetown. Such a beautiful sight has rarely greeted my eyes. More than two hundred lovely young girls, in white robes, entertained the crowded audience with delicious music. While gazing on such a scene, the wearied spirit seemed to leave the abodes of earth and "was rapt in Elysium."

L. D.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE PRIVATELY.—I offer for sale my tract of land lying in the fork of Rocky Swamp and Fishing Creek, 7 miles west of Enfield depot, containing about 810 acres, 200 or 250 of which is low grounds and the balance rich ridge land. It is unimproved. A part was in a state of high cultivation a few years since, a little labor and expense would soon put it in the same condition, as it contains any quantity of marl (which was unknown to me, until after I had sent all my slaves South,) very accessible and of the best quality—with plenty of mud and muck. It has a fine Hay Meadow, of 20 or 25 acres, which formerly yielded from 50 to 60 tons annually, equal to the best Northern hay. This tract adjoins the lands of Col. Frank Parker, A. W. Moore, Carter Arrington, and others.

I also offer another tract lying in the upper part of the county, containing 210 acres, 35 of which is low land lying on Ben's Creek, adjoining the lands of E. A. Thorne, David Clark, Ned Kearney, and others. This is a part of the celebrated "Rich Neck tract," formerly owned by W. W. Thorne, deceased. It is heavily timbered with original growth, Hickory, Oak, Poplar, &c. The adjacent cleared lands produce corn, wheat, Tobacco and Cotton as well as any in this part of the State. For further particulars enquire of

B. B. NICHOLSON.

Brinkleyville P. O., Halifax Co., N. C.,
July 11, '54. 1030—w4w.

WENTWORTH MALE ACADEMY.—The growing in terest manifested in this School having rendered the services of an assistant necessary, the Trustees would announce that the Principal RUFUS H. SMITH, under whose charge the School has taken such a high stand, will be assisted by Mr. JNO. GALLOWAY, a young gentleman of fine scholarship, a graduate of our University.

Fall Session opens July 14th. Board $6 to $7.00 Tuition $7.50 to $15.00.

JAMES IRVIN,
Secretary of Trustees.
July 18, 1854. 70—5t.

NOTICE.—I WILL ATTEND AT THE COURT-House, in the City of Raleigh, on Friday and Saturday, the 28th and 29th inst., to take the Tax List for Raleigh District. W. D. HAYWOOD, J. P.
July 17, 1854. 70—1d.

NOTICE.—I WILL ATTEND AT THE COURT-House, in the City of Raleigh, on Friday and Saturday, the 28th and 29th inst., to collect the Taxes due in Raleigh District for 1853. GEO. W. NORWOOD.
July 17, 1854. 70—1d.

NOTICE.—I WILL ATTEND AT THE COURT-House, in the City of Raleigh, on Friday and Saturday the 28th and 29th inst. to collect the City Taxes now due. JAMES H. MURRAY,
City Collector.
July 17, 1854. 70—1d.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—DUES TO the Rail Road Company for freights are payable in cash on the delivery of the articles. Where articles are delivered without such payment in advance, and the owner fails to call at the Depot and settle the bill before the expiration of the month, he must thereafter send the money when he sends for the goods.

By order of the President,
C. E. ALLEN, Agent.
Raleigh, June 20, 1854. 66—tf.

CLUSTER SPRINGS,
Halifax County, Virginia.
DR. H. EASLEY, *Proprietor.*

THE following is a copy of a letter from Dr. C. H. Jordan, of Person county, N. C., to the Proprietor of these celebrated springs, which nature in its beauty has clustered together in one locality:

PERSON COUNTY, N. C., AUG 18, 1852.

DR. EASLEY—*Dear Sir:* Being requested to give you a concise statement of my views of the medical properties of your Springs, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity in my power to do so. As you are well aware, my acquaintance with those Springs is co-existent with my earliest recollection, having been born and raised in their immediate neighborhood. It is not my intention in this place to say anything about their chemical combinations; that has been confided to other and abler hands, and, no doubt, from the acknowledged scientific character of the gentlemen who made the analysis, but that it has been correctly reported. Nor is it deemed essential that I should do so. Those who seek health in Mineral Waters, would greatly prefer hearing of cures effected to hearing of quantative proportions, though they might be accurately ascertained by chemical analysis. The adaptation to particular forms of disease, which careful and enlightened experience has confirmed, is the most natural inquiry of the afflicted. This, as far as my own observation and experience extend, it is my purpose to answer in as concise a manner as possible.

For six and twenty years, as a medical observer, have I known something of the effects of these waters on diseases of different character; and I risk nothing in saying that for the number of those who have gone their for health, the results have been as satisfactory as at any other watering place in Virginia. Many years ago, (when I was a boy,) and long before any one ever thought of improving the place, it was the resort of the valetudinarian from every section of Halifax and some of the adjoining counties, and I can safely say I never new a case of broken down constitution that "rented" a summer there, that was not greatly benefitted if not entirely cured. I have known a number of persons who were carried there in waggons, unable to walk, or even sit up on their arrival, speedily restored to health, able in a month or two to walk up and down those hills with as much alacrity as you or I could do it. These things I have seen and known, for my father's house was sometimes a boarding house for those who preferred a house in the neighborhood to tenting on the ground. From some professional experience I can safely recommend it in dyspepsia. It is the best antacid I ever knew. Food cannot, by possibility, sour in a stomach habitually supplied with Sulphur Water. It is invaluable in those chronic derangements of the liver depending on gastric irritation. Torpor and inactivity of this important organ are speedily relieved by it. Chronic affections of the kidneys and bladder are often effectually cured by it. One of the worst cases of chronic inflammation of the internal coat of the bladder I ever saw, which I sent there, was promptly cured by a few weeks use of the water. Chronic rheumatism is as of ten cured by it as any other known agent. Affections of the uterine system are often cured by it. One case I might mention of peculiar interest with which you are also acquainted. It has a wide and long appreciated reputation in cutaneous diseases.

The Chalybeate spring, though recently brought into notice, was known in my school boy days, and I well remember the superstitious horror we had on approaching it. It is an agreeable chalybeate, none can be found more pleasant or agreeable to the taste, or more desirable in those diseases which demand the use of iron.

There is a singular arrangement of nature's laws in the phenomenon in your location. Sulphur, Chalybeate, and Lime Water, all gushing out of the same hill in a few hundred feet of each other, while on the other side of the hill, and in immediate proximity to each, is as pure a free-stone spring as any one may ever desire to drink.

Having said this much I must now conclude, lest I might be accused [should you ever conclude to bring this hasty letter to light] of a disposition to puff your Springs. This accusation, however, would be discredited by those best acquainted with me; for they know me to be a man of quite a different character. In justice to you as an enterprising, accommodating proprietor, I could not have said less. It will, in conclusion, append the following synopsis of such diseases as experience and observation have proved the waters to be adapted to: liver, stomach, bladder, kidney, bronchial, and uterine affections; dropsey, rheumatism cutaneous affections; prostrated or ill cured cases of remitt nt and intermittent fevers; chronic affections of the bowels have generally been relieved by their use.

Should you, my dear sir, ever use this in any public way, and should it prove to have mitigated one single pang of human suffering, I shall be abundantly paid for the little labor it has cost me.

Yours, sincerely,

C. H. JORDAN.

HALIFAX CO., VA., Aug. 21, 1852.

We the undersigned physicians, having read Dr. Jordan's letter on the use of Dr. Easley's Mineral Water, cheerfully add our testimony to what he has said of their medical uses.

WM. W. CARRINGTON, M. D.
WM. B. JENNINGS, M. D.
July 12, 1854. 70—3t.

Steam Machinery for United States Steam Frigates.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
July 1, 1854.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS department until the first day of August next, for the complete construction of the steam machinery and appendages, and placing it on board of five auxiliary screw steam frigates, to be at least 255 feet in length, and of 3,000 tons measurement, one of which is building at each of the United States navy yards at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and two at Norfolk.

Each offer must be for a specific sum, and include all patent fees for any arrangement that may be proposed, and must state the period within which the work can be completed.

The boilers are to be of iron, with telescope chimneys; the propeller, with the connexions for hoisting up, of composition. The fresh water condensers, machinery for hoisting, ventilating, pumps, &c., with appurtenances of all kinds, must be those most approved for marine engines. The tools and duplicate pieces necessary for an efficient cruising ship-of-war, a list of which must accompany the proposal and also the coal bunkers, must be included.

All the wood and carpenter work necessary to adapt the vessel for the reception of the engines, boilers, propellers, &c., will be at the expense of the Navy Department, and it will furnish the usual facilities and labor for hoisting the machinery on board.

For the accommodation of the entire steam machinery with fuel for ten day's consumption, at average speed, at a load draft of water of 23 feet including the keel, a length not to exceed 60 feet can be allowed in the body of the ship, including the entire space under the berth-deck. The greatest breadth of this space under the beam will be 47 feet, and the height from the timbers to the bottom of the beam 17 feet; the area of the section being 662 square feet.

The weight of all the steam machinery, water in the boilers and coal within the space given, and including the propeller and shaft, with appendages of all kinds and spare pieces, has been estimated at 735 tons of 2,240 pounds, of which 250 tons is for coal.

The distance between the main stern-post and the rudder-post may be six feet, if that length is necessary for the propeller in a fore-and-aft direction, and the depth from the load water line to the top of the keel under the propeller will be 21 feet. The length from the mainmast to the stern-post will be about 112 feet. The area of the greatest immersed transversed section to the deep load line will be 865 square feet.

As auxiliary steam frigates the spars and rigging will be those of a frigate of the first class, of 1,800 tons measurement.

The particular arrangement of the machinery will be left with those whose propositions may be accepted as combining the greatest number of advantages; the desire of the department being to obtain the greatest speed and power with the most economical consumption of fuel which the space available for that purpose will admit.

The terms of payment will be as follows: when one-third of the work provided for by the contract shall have been completed to the satisfaction of the department, there shall be a payment of one-fifth of the whole amount of the contract; when two-thirds of the work shall, in like manner, be completed, there shall be a further payment of one-fifth; when the ship shall have made a trial trip, satisfactory to the department, of not less than one week at sea, there shall be a further payment of one fifth; and when the ship shall have been in the possession of the department, and performed satisfactorily for six months, the remaining sum shall be paid; the repairs necessary during this period, from defective workmanship and material, being at the expense of the contractor.

Each proposal must specify the ship for which the offer is made, and must be accompanied by full and complete specifications and drawings, which, if desired, will be returned to those whose offers may not be accepted. It must also be stated at what establishment the work is to be done.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee that the contract, when awarded, will be faithfully performed, and that the successful bidders will be required to enter into security for that purpose in the sum of three-fourths the amount of the contract.

J. C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy.
July 1, 1854. 68—

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6¼ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6¼ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack.)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse.)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

J. SCHLOSS, & BRO.

DEALERS IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HERE!!—HAVING PERCEIVED SO MANY ADvertisements in different papers here, announcing the arrival of New and Fashionable Spring Goods, we deem it our duty to approach the public in general, and inform them that the Firm of M. SCHLOSS, & Co., is still existing in the City of Oaks, and has not failed in making the proper selections for the Spring and Summer trade We have

A Rich and Elegant Variety of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

which we can recommend for their cheapness, neatness, &c.

In the line of CLOTHING, it is unnecessary to say that we keep a full assortment of all kinds wanting in this market, and should we have the pleasure of retaining the liberal patronage, hereafter, which has been extended to us hitherto, and for which we return our sincere thanks, it shall be our endeavor to prove that our motto consists in

Selling Good Bargains.

In conclusion, we would name particularly to the public, that we have some very fine Gold and Silver WATCHES on hand yet, which we warrant for their quality in every respect, and the principal part is—listen!—*at cost!*

☞ Call at Logue's New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.

Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

Raleigh, June 28, 1853. 65—tf.

A TEACHER WANTED.—A LIBERAL SALAry will be paid for a Teacher to take charge of the Topsail Academy, on the first day of October next. One with a family would not be objected to, as the Trustees design building a large boarding house and offering inducements to one who may be found fully qualified in every respect to teach all the higher branches requisite in a preparatory School, and who may desire a permanent situation for a series of years.

The Academy is pleasantly situated, immediately on the W. & T. S. Plank Road, twelve miles from Wilmington and but two from the Ocean, a healthy location and excellent neighborhood.

Address N. N. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C., or J. M. Foy, Esq., Topsail P. O., N C.

NICH'S. N. NIXON, *President.*
Board of Trustees.

June 6, 1854. 58—1m.

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!—WM. H. PUTNEY still continues to supply his customers with fresh Fish from Norfolk, every day, on the arrival of the cars; and to those who will leave their order, and the cash, at my store I will send them to their House immediately after the cars arrive. I receive my fresh fish put up in Refrigerators and have them well packed in ice, and I can recommend to be good and sound.

I can put up fresh fish in ice, which could be sent to Chapel Hill or Hillsborough, in good order.

I shall keep on hand, in their season, fresh Oysters, and can supply Chapel Hill, Hillsborough and Greensborough.

I shall receive, at all times, Spiced Oysters, Crabs and Clams, which will be something new in this market.

I also, have just to hand 10,000 No. 1 North Carolina Family Roe Herrings, and thirty thousand North Carolina cut Herrings, which takes the shine off of any thing of the kind ever seen in this market.

I keep on hand Shad, Mess Rock, New River Mullets, Cod Fish and No. 1 Mackerel.

Baltimore Family Beef, smoked Beef, and Bologna Sausage.

The best article of Bacon, Hams, and all provisions that are usually kept in a provision store, which I will sell cheap for cash. My provision store is on Wilmington street, in front of the City Hall, and next to Edward Yarborough, Jr., Livery stables.

WM. H. PUTNEY.

Raleigh, June 8, 1854. 59—3t.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

NORMAL COLLEGE.—ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., Rev. S. M. FROST, of Fayetteville, will preach the Valedictory Sermon to the Graduating Class, and on the same day at 3 o'clock P. M., R. P. DICK, Esq., of Greensborough, will deliver the Anual Address before the Literay Societies.

The exercises of the Annual Commencement will begin at ten o'clock, A. M., on the 27th.

The Trustees will meet on the 26th, at one o'clock.

B. CRAVEN.

July 11, 1854. 69—7t.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the name of M. Schloss & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the Firm are earnestly requested to call and make settlement of their accounts (at the Establishment in this City,) by the 1st of July.

THE undersigned will continue to carry on the MERCANTILE BUSINESS, in its various forms, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the former firm.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

Raleigh, June 13, 1854. 63—

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of PAINTS, OILS and VARNISHES, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commensurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

LOST.—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by R. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of November, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.

B. R. HINNANT.

Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853. 16—tf.

OSAGE ORANGE.—The Hedge Plant of America, The Osage, Orange, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and so far as regards the great object in view, a good and beautiful fence, adaptation to our climate, variety of soil, hardiness, easy propagation, and cheapness, it is all that can be desired. A supply of the seed, and a Treatise on the cultivation of the plant, may be had of P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh; March 28, 1854. 38—

KADER BIGGS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,

Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.

W. F. COLLINS.

Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balttimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 3000 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agriculinral House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va.,' Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazaar,
Sycamore Street.

Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE" is now open. The public may depend upon having their wants supplied, at all seasons of the year, on reasonable terms.

ICE ordered from the country will be well packed and promptly forwarded at all times.

All orders for Ice must be addressed to "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE."

☞ Terms Cash, which will be strictly adhered to in all cases.

Deposits may be made by persons ordering from a distance.

Price, One Cent per Pound. Extra charge for package, drayage, &c.

A. H. VAN BOKKELEN, *Proprietor.*

Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1854. 40—6m.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTfully announce to the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he is prepared now for manufacturing all kinds of Gold and Silver ware, viz: Goblets, Mugs, Teapots, Earrings and Finger-rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, &c., &c.; Setting Jewels and Repairing all kinds of Jewelry in a manner warranted to give satisfaction; Engraving and Chasing of every description in a style not to be surpassed.

All orders may be left at F. Mahler's & Co., where he has taken the room adjoining the storeroom.

H. MAHLER.

P. S. The most reasonable rate given for Old Gold and Silver.

Raleigh, April 15, 1854. 44—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION OF MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—A system of Modern Geography, comprising a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, etc., Illustrated by more than forty colored Maps, and numerous Wood-cut Engravings, and designed for the instruction of Youth in Schools and Families, by S. Augustus Mitchell. To which is added a Geography of North Carolina, compiled for the use of Families, Academies and Schools, by C. H. Wiley.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42.

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TUQKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutricious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs.

Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, N. C,, May, 5, 1854. 49—tf.

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Corner King and Water Sts.,

Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.

D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.

Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. Smith's Corner, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.

Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

NO. 1. FAMILY GROCERIES.—Stewart Syrup and Molasses, Brown, Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Loaf Sugars, Rio, Laguira, Moca, Maricabo, and Java Coffees, Maccaroni, Vermacilli, Corn Starch for Puddings &c., Green and Black Teas, Chocolate and Coco, Sperm Adamantine and Tallow candles, Var gated, Rosin and Turpentine Soaps, Pure Cider Vinegar.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—

*** Post copy.

NORTH CAROLINA REPORTS.

BUSBEE'S LAW AND EQUITY.—Bound volumes and in sheets, for sale at the

NORTH CAROLINA BOOK-STORE.

Complete sets of the North Carolina Reports constantly on hand.

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 27th, 1854. 43—3m.

JUST TO HAND—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF choice CIGARS and amongst them that favorite brand, La Palmetta.

Also a large lot of that superior Smoking Tobacco, Fine Old Mild. Call at F. MAHLER'S & CO.

April 10, 1854. 24—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville, J. G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensboro', } of Raleigh.

John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Bonner, Salem, J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. P. Deems, James M. Garrett, Jed. H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnell, Greensborough. E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough. W. P. Moore, Newbern. H. H. Burwell, Henderson. J. L. Bridgers. Tarborough. Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *Agent.*

Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown. William A. Wright, Wilmington. Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College. John I. Shaver, Salisbury. John H. Cook, Fayetteville. J. J. Biggs, Raleigh. Robert E. Troy, Lumberton. Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

William H. Cumming, *General Agent.*

PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*

December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

ELEGANT BOOKS, *PREPARED AND PUBlished expressly for the Fall and Holiday sales of* 1853–54. *All of the following are splendidly illustrated.* THE WhiteVeil, a bridal Gift, McCaulay's lays, of Ancient Rome, The Bow in the Cloud, or covenant Mercy for the Afflicted, Roger's complete Poetical Works, Campbell's complete poetical Works, Moore's Irish Melodies, Edith May's Poetical works, the Proverbialist and the Poet, Cabinet of Modern Art. First Series. Cabinet of Modern Art. Second Series. Lyrics of the Heart, &c. by Alaric A. Watts, Records of Woman, Songs of the Affections, &c., by Mrs. Hemans, Read's Female Poets of America, Hart's Female Prose writers of America, Tupper's Poetical Works, Leaflets of Memory, an Illuminated Annual for 1854, Friendship's offering for 1854, the Snow Flake for 1854, Affection's Gift for 1854, the Gem Annual for 1854, Christmas Blossoms, a Juvenile Gift for 1854, Butler's Royal Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Butler's Small Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Longfellow's Hyperion, Lady of the Lake, Book of the Passions, by James, Gray's Poetical Works, Specimens of British Poets by Campbell, Book of the Heart, Characteristics of Women, by Mrs. Jameson, Poetry of the Year, or passages from the Poets, descriptive of the Seasons, Griswold's Female Poets of America, Halleck's Poetical Works, Pilgrim of Beauty, Poems of Amelia, Sacred Poets of England and America.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Dec. 20th, 1853. 12—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

WILSON & GRICE,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" Kind, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.

SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE

May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

Black and colored Silks,
French an.. English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting.

For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.

Candies assorted per lb. C.....12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B.....15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.....20 to 25 do

The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors, In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854. The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety* Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine.*

P. F. PESCUD.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,

Ticket Agent.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEM ber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. F. Harrison's Saddlery. T. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

KEEP A LOOK OUT!—When you see EVANS & COOKE, over the door walk in. No. 29 Cheap place, under the Sky Light, one door above every body. There are so many advertising as being next door to Messrs. Evans & Cooke, we wish you to *look out.*

We have received our entire supply of Goods, consisting of every article kept in a first rate Southern Retail and Wholesale House, and feel confident it would prove to be the interest of all who wish to save in purchases to give our stock an examination before buying. Harding will be at Home in a very few days bringing with him what's nice.

EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, March 17, 1854. 25—

JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.

3 doz. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eights,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.

☞ Call and see.

Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn known as the Canada prolific Corn, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of Corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this corn through the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was eighty-six silks and fifty-eight ears! Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.

I will send packages of one hundred grains each, postpaid, for one dollar, to any one remitting me that sum; and I feel confident no man who invests this small sum for this Corn will regret the experiment. This is not the "Sucker Corn," that shoots at every joint—this species is as late as the common Indian corn and will grow as tall. All orders to be post-paid and addressed to

ANTHONY DAVIS, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir Co., N. C., or Williams & Haywood, T. M. 20 Raleigh.

February 23d, 1854. 28—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*

Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.

ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.

The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the

N. C. MUSIC STORE.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,